

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace paragraph no. 37 on page 12 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:**

In the case of using the aqueous titanium oxide dispersion for forming a thin film, a small amount, for example, from about 10 ppm to about 10,000 ppm of a water-soluble polymer may be added so as to increase the thin film forming property of the aqueous dispersion. Suitable examples of the water-soluble polymer include polyvinyl alcohol, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, CMC (carboxymethylcellulose) and starch.

**Please replace paragraph no. 61 on page 21 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:**

The X ray peaks of three main crystal systems of titanium oxide, namely, brookite, anatase and rutile, are overlapped in the major part as seen in Table 1 (extract from JCPDS (Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards) Card). In particular, the d values in the main peaks (intensity ratio: 100) of brookite and anatase crystals are 3.51 (crystal face: 120) and 3.52 (crystal face: 101), respectively, and  $2\theta$  by the Cu tube bulb in the X ray diffraction is in the vicinity of  $25.4^\circ$ . The angle difference by  $2\theta$  is  $0.1^\circ$  or smaller and thus, the peaks are overlapped. Accordingly, the contents of two types of crystals cannot be determined from the intensity ratio of the main peaks thereof. The brookite also has a d value at 3.47 (crystal face: 111).  $2\theta$  in these three peaks is from  $25.4^\circ$  to  $25.7^\circ$  and thus, the peaks are substantially overlapped.

**Please replace paragraph no. 81 bridging pages 28-29 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:**

A part of the aqueous titanium oxide dispersion obtained above was filtered, formed into a powder by a vacuum drier at 60°C and taken out, and the powder was subjected to quantitative analysis in the same manner as in the previous working examples. As a result, the ratio of (peak intensity of 121 face of brookite/peak intensity where three peaks are overlapped) was 0.38 and the ratio of (main peak intensity of rutile/peak intensity where three peaks are overlapped) was 0.05. From these, it was determined that the titanium oxide was crystalline, and consisted of about 70.0% by weight of brookite, about 1.2% by weight of rutile and about 28.8% by weight of anatase. Observation of the finely divided particles through a transmission type electron microscope revealed that the primary particles had an average particle diameter of 0.015 $\mu$ m. Further, the finely divided particles had a specific surface area of 140 m<sup>2</sup>/g as determined by the BET (Brunauer, Emmett and Teller) method.